

WHAT PREFERENCE MEANS TO BRITAIN

Mr. Asquith Gives the Premiers a Lecture on Economics--The People Have Spoken--Government Has its Mandate and Must Obey.

London, May 2.—Today's review of the Imperial Conference proceedings was mainly devoted to the speeches of Sir James McKay of the India Office and Mr. Asquith. The speeches of Sir Robert Bond and General Botha are briefly summarized.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

Mr. Asquith said Sir Wilfrid Laurier had pointed out on several occasions what the basis of unity must be. Each member of the empire must look first to its own interest, and would best serve the whole by so doing. The colonies had received full fiscal independence, and had even used it to build up tariff walls against the mother country. If the colonies thought this their duty their action would not evoke remonstrance, or even criticism, from him. The preferential tariffs of the self-governing colonies did not admit British manufactures to compete on equal terms with local products. Doubtless the colonies held this to be vital to their interests. In the same way the home government held this to be vital to their interests. In the same way the home government held that free trade was vital to the interests of the United Kingdom.

THE MOTHERLAND'S BUSINESS.

Britain has a population of 44,000,000, bearing the whole weight of an enormous debt, largely contracted in building up the empire, as well as weight of the cost of Imperial diplomacy and Imperial defence. That population was dependent for food and raw materials on external sources of supply. That was an essential point for consideration.

How was the supremacy of Britain maintained? He thought it must be attributed to her special productive activity, to profits which she obtained from keeping the biggest open market in the world, to the enormous earnings of her shipping. All these were based in the long run on the same basis and as nearly as possible at the same price. After the fullest discussion and examination the people of Britain had declared in favor of free trade by a majority unexampled in size. The government could not accept any infringement of that policy, even by way of such an experiment as Dr. Jameson suggested.

FAVORED NATION TREATMENT.

Having stated that necessary fact, Mr. Asquith proceeded to criticize Mr. Deakin's speech. Mr. Deakin had said that Britain was excluded from foreign markets by tariff walls, but she practically everywhere had the most-favored-nation treatment. She, on the whole, stood in a better position in the protected markets than did the nations under the protective system. Her foreign trade had grown rather more rapidly in those markets than elsewhere. The reason was that people required what Britain could sell, and the supply would last as long as the need did. He pointed out that Germany stands next to India and the United States in the list of the United Kingdom's customers.

TRADE, FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

He further noted that though the volume of British trade had lately increased, the proportion of it as between the colonies and foreign countries had remained practically constant. In 1855-1859, in the case of imports, the proportions were 23.7 per cent. and 76.3 per cent., respectively. In 1906 the proportions were 23.4 and 76.6 per cent., respectively. In the case of exports to the United Kingdom the proportions for the same periods were 31.6 and 68.4 per cent., respectively and 32.8 and 67.2 per cent., respectively.

THE MEANING OF PREFERENCE.

On examining the preferential tariffs of the colonies he found the South African preference to be very liberal, but it was too early to judge its effect on British trade. New Zealand's preferential tariff covered only 20 per cent. of her import trade. The preference was arrived at by raising the duties against the foreigner. The Canadian tariff had been beneficial to British trade rather by way of stopping the decrease than by causing an actual increase in the proportion of the total trade. The Canadian manufacturers, however, had remained protected. On dutiable goods the average ad valorem rate was about 25 per cent. for both the United Kingdom and the United States. Taking the average of all goods, dutiable and free, ad valorem rate for goods from the United Kingdom was 19 per cent., and for United States goods 13 per cent. Australia's preferential rates were given only to goods brought in British ships manned by white labor. This was a serious consideration, as it involved a policy which the home government could not but deprecate. The preference was restricted to 8 per cent. The trade it would appear, gave a profit to the British importer which might amount to £90,000 or £100,000.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

He stated all these difficulties in no spirit of criticism, but only to

show the difficulties in the way of an advantageous preferential tariff in favor of this country, even where there was a system of protection. In a free-trade country, where duties were levied for revenue purposes only, the difficulty would be much greater. Britain now offered the freest possible market. Preferential tariffs would involve the giving of less to other people, not of more to the colonies. They involved the setting up of a system of new duties, which would be an infringement of the root principles of free trade.

QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE.

It was a question of principle. There was no possibility of such a compromise as had been suggested by the previous speakers.

Mr. Asquith proceeded to consider on what preference must have been given, if at all, in 1905. Five million five hundred thousand pounds represented the value of articles, wholly or partly manufactured, imported from the colonies, £32,500,000 the raw materials, £27,750,000 the food drink and tobacco. That meant that preference to be of value must be in respect to raw materials and food stuffs. If such preference were granted the very tithe of free trade would be restricted, sources of supply would be restricted and prices raised. He was aware that this view was disputed, but the Government adhered to it, and the people of Britain had expressed their agreement. In the case of articles of necessity, where there was no chance of local production fully making up the deficiencies, the levying of a duty must sooner or later raise the price to the consumer. For these reasons the home Government, speaking for the people, could not accept the principle of preferential trade by way of a tariff preference.

OTHER METHODS SUGGESTED.

He thought, however, that the discussion had thrown light on other methods by which the inter-imperial trade relations might be improved. Reference had been made to possible improvement in the means of communication, especially by steamer services; to the increase in the number of commercial agents of the colonies; to the desirability of removing or reducing the Suez Canal dues, and establishing mail communication to the Australasian colonies via Canada. All these were matters on which the Government would be fully ready to co-operate with any practical proposals. He said this more earnestly, as he felt that in the performance of his duty it had been necessary for him to enunciate a general policy which did not accord with the views of the colonial representatives.

Nature Revolts Against High Living and it has set its seal to it by adding to man's ailments the scourge of diabetes. Eminent medical men until recently proclaimed it a "no cure" disease, but South American Kidney Cure has knocked down their pet fallacy and has proved itself master of kidney disease in all its forms. Relief in 6 hours. Sold at Central Pharmacy, A. J. Ryan.

THE SPANISH ESCURIAL.

It is a Marvelous Specimen of Ancient Architecture.

The Escorial, the palace of the Spanish king, an architectural marvel, formerly described as the "eighth wonder of the world," is now seldom spoken of even by those who are ready to go wild over much less pretentious structures. The cornerstone of this "Spanish St. Peter's" was laid by Philip II. in 1563, but it was 302 years (1865) before the monstrous building was pronounced finished. It was built by Philip in fulfillment of a vow to erect the finest monastery in the world should his forces be successful in their great battle with the French. That battle was fought at St. Quentin on Aug. 10, 1557. St. Lawrence day, and in order to honor that saint as well as to fulfill his vow the king had the foundation of his great memorial laid off in the shape of a gridiron, the implement of torture upon which the goodly Lawrence is reputed to have suffered martyrdom.

To those who have never visited the Escorial the size of the gigantic structure is beyond comprehension. It is 740 feet from north to south and 580½ feet from east to west, the square towers at each corner rising to a height of over 200 feet. Within this monstrous building are the king's palace, a cathedral, a monastery of 200 cells, two colleges, three chapter houses, three libraries, buildings, five large halls, six dormitories, three hospitals and over 3,000 other rooms. In order to make St. Lawrence's gridiron complete, the building is built in quadrangular form, with seventeen rows or ranges of monstrous stone structures crossing each other at right angles, these forming the gridiron's ribs, the handle being a wing 470 feet in length. The church, which is a part of this vast pile of masonry, is 364 feet long, 230 feet wide, with a dome 330 feet in height. It is estimated that the building cost \$50,000,000.



AN EXCELLENT STYLE FOR
LINEN OR CLOTH.

The semi-fitted coats worn by girls and women this year are not only becoming but practical for home making. Here is a suit in panamas showing applied box-pleats on the coat and the skirt laid in pleats. The trim little vest which closes the coat in front is attractive and not elaborate, giving an opportunity for using some pretty trimming. The pleats need not be used on the coat unless desired but they are wonderfully becoming. The skirt is in seven gores and laid in pleats after the newest mode. A cloth, worsted, linen or silk might serve as material, 44 yds. of 50-inch material being needed in the medium size.

4195—sizes, 14, 15, 16, 17 years.

The price of this pattern is 10c.

To the Frederickton Herald:

Please send the above mentioned pattern, as per directions given below, to

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Measurement—Waist..... Bust.....

CAUTION.—Be careful to send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is sent measure you need only mark 32, 34, or whatever it may be. When in waist measure, 22, 23, 26, or whatever it may be. If a skirt, give waist and length measure. When miss' or child's pattern write only the figure representing the age. It is not necessary to write "inches" or "years." Patterns cannot reach you in less than three or four days from the date of order. The price of each pattern is 10 cents in cash or postal order or stamps.

The Way of Scientific Truth.

Many prophets and righteous men, many thinkers and idealists, have wasted their lives in running after scientific truth. Never run after scientific truth. Stand where you are, and in a few years scientific truth will run after you. Continue to eat pork, and sooner or later the doctors will say that pork is the only food that is perfectly digestible. Continue to drink port, and sooner or later a man will arise in medical circles who will prove that port is the only certain safeguard against gout. The specialist may have told you to take your children to the seaside, but if you are only long enough in packing he will very likely have discovered that sea air is poison before you start. The best authorities may have told you, if your chest is weak, to make your bed in your back garden for a year. They may be telling you to grow your tulips in your bedroom the next year.—G. K. Chesterton in Illustrated London News.

Cruelty of Mahouts.

"Kipling and other writers talk about the kindness that the Indian mahouts, or drivers, lavish on their elephants," said a missionary, "but as a matter of fact no overworked old cart horse suffers half the cruelty that falls to the Indian elephant's lot. The mahout sits on the elephant's head, a goad, or ancus, in his hand. With this goad he prods the elephant, and, though the prod is gentle, the animal responds with wonderful alacrity. But do you know why? It is because on the elephant's forehead, where the goad may reach it handily, an open sore, a dreadful open sore, is kept. The sore, produced, causes the elephant exquisite pain, and he naturally obeys with strange readiness the man who makes him suffer so. Whenever you hear a traveler talk of the mahout's affection for his elephant ask the speaker if he ever noticed the running sore on the elephant's brow."—Exchange.

A Grape Growing Spectacle.

The grape of grapes for the table is grown in Belgium and under glass, says the London Globe. It is in no Arcadian rustic spot that this ideal culture flourishes, but in the wide awake metropolitan suburb of Hoezlaert, near Brussels. Here there is a whole region of glass—nothing but glass over a wide vista. The spectacle is one of the shows of the country, for amateurs and sightseers alike. A good many lovers of table fruit whose interest in the subject extends no further than the dessert stand will probably be surprised to learn that it is from no native hot-house, but from Hoezlaert, that the great fruiters in London, Paris, the Riviera, Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg and, mirabile dictu, even New York receive the bulk of their winter supplies. Every Friday hundreds of chests of choice fruit, admirably packed, are dispatched to the United States alone.



MISS NORA S. BLATCH.

A Civil Engineer in the Employ of New York City.

Miss Nora Stanton Blatch of New York city, granddaughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, is a member of that city's staff of civil engineers in charge of the \$161,000,000 Catskill water system.

Miss Blatch's appointment was not due to any pull, but was made on merit.

Miss Blatch is an unusually pretty young woman, athletic, active and fond of outdoor life. She distinguished herself years ago while a senior at



MISS NORA STANTON BLATCH.

Cornell by swimming Cayuga lake, a distance of two and a half miles. The feat was an easy one for her, and her friends declared at the time that she could have swum the entire distance back.

She decided to follow engineering on entering college and applied for membership in the American Society of Civil Engineers. She was admitted recently, being the first woman ever received into that organization.

She is the daughter of Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, a noted New York clubwoman and lecturer and a daughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

Sunlight and the House.

Sunlight is nature's most health giving scavenger. A house without sunlight is unhealthy and unsafe for human occupancy, and it is necessary not only to have some sunlight, but to have as much of it as possible. It is, of course, not feasible to admit the direct rays of the sun to every room of a house. The typical plan of all houses is square or rectangular, and at least one side of the house is entirely beyond the reach of the sun. The other three sides, however, can receive more or less direct sunlight, and the problem of the plan is thus reduced to arranging the various rooms so that the amount of sunlight is adjusted to their uses, and it must be sunlight, for mere light itself is not sufficient. The rays of the sun have curative and cleansing properties that nothing else has.

It is generally admitted that a southern exposure is the best for all houses and should be obtained whenever possible. It is immaterial whether the entrance be placed on this side or not, so long as the rooms most in use open on to it. In dwellings of average size the entrance front will also be the front on which any important room opens, but in large country houses the old distinction of a front and back to a house has disappeared, and instead we have the entrance front and the garden front. The service and servants' quarters, so long regarded as characteristic of the "back" of a house, may be relegated to a side end or placed in a wing that abuts directly on the entrance front. In such cases it must be well screened and its purpose thoroughly subordinated.—American Homes and Gardens.

Mint Jelly.

Mint jelly, which gives the cachet of smartness to simple luncheons, may be made from the mint tea and sugar alone or, as I prefer it, with gelatin to stiffen. When used on a hot plate it melts almost immediately, but its flavor even so is a delight, and it looks charmingly green and appetizing when brought on the table. Pour two cups of boiling water over a bunch of fresh bruised mint leaves, then steep on the back of the range for ten or fifteen minutes. Strain and to a pint of the liquid allow a half package of gelatin soaked in cold water reserved from the two cups measured out in the first place. Add sugar to sweeten and lemon juice to make as acid as desired. Stir until dissolved, then set away to cool. As it begins to thicken stir in two tablespoonfuls of capers or pickled nasturtium buds, then pour into little individual molds about the size of a small egg cup or in a good sized mold and set away to harden. It should be made the day before it is to be used. When ready to serve turn out on a low glass dish or pretty individual plates and garnish with tiny sprigs of fresh mint. Instead of using the plain gelatin you can take a package of any of the prepared patent jellies, currant or lemon being the preferred flavors.—Washington Star.

If women would take more milk and less meat, their skins would grow velvet.

Her Wish.
A clergyman was about to leave his church one evening when he encountered an old lady examining the carving on the front. Finding her desirous of seeing the beauties of the church, he volunteered to show her over, and the flustered old lady, much gratified at this unexpected offer of a personally conducted tour, shyly accepted it. By and by they came to a handsome tablet on the right of the pulpit.

"That," explained the good man, "is a memorial tablet erected to the memory of the late vicar."
"There now! Ain't it beautiful?" exclaimed the admiring old lady, still flustered and anxious to please. "And I'm sure, sir, I 'ope it won't be long afore we see one erected to you on t'other side."—London Tit-Bits.

Between the ages of fifteen and forty-five the time when womanhood begins and motherhood ends, it is estimated that the aggregate term of woman's suffering is ten years. Ten years out of thirty! One third of the best part of a woman's life sacrificed! Think of the enormous loss of time! But time is not all that is lost. Those years of suffering steal the bloom from the cheeks, the brightness from the eyes, the fairness from the form. They write their record in many a crease and wrinkle. What a boon then to woman! It promotes perfect regularity, dries up debilitating drains, heals ulceration, cures female weakness, and establishes the delicate womanly organs in vigorous and permanent health. No other medicine can do for woman what is done by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

They Must Like It.

"Does this powder really kill the cockroaches?" asked the housekeeper at the grocery.

"Why, certainly not!" replied the grocer. "If it did we wouldn't sell a third of the quantity."

THE PUBLIC IS OFTEN FAKED.

Unscrupulous dealers actuated by large profits often recommend corn cures "as good as Putnam's." There is only one genuine Corn Extractor and that is Putnam's Painless which is a miracle of efficiency and promptness. Use no other.

MAILS CLOSING.

In effect, October 1, 1906.

6 a.m.—For St. John, etc., St. Stephen and Charlotte Co., Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska Counties, and United States.

7.00 a.m.—Woodstock and Gibson Branch Stations, daily.

WAY MAILS—East Side St.

7.00 a. m.—For Keswick Ridge, Southampton, etc., Mondays and Thursdays.

West Side St. John River.

7.00 a. m.—For Springhill, Kingsclear, Prince William, etc. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

6.30 a.m.—St. John River via Steamer.—For Oromocto, Sheffield, Gagetown, etc.

9.15 a.m.—St. John, etc., C. P. Railway stations, East, Nova Scotia and P. E. Island.

10 a. m.—For St. Mary's Ferry, Gibson and Marysville.

WAY MAILS.

2 p.m.—For Nashwaakias and St. Mary's Ferry, daily, Nasonworth, New Maryland, Hanwell, Lower St. Marys and Royal Road. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

4.15 p.m.—For Gibson, Marysville, Boiestown, Doaktown, Blackville, etc., Chatham, and I. C. Railway Stations, north and south.

4.45 p.m.—For St. Stephen, W. J. stock, United States, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and North West West Provinces.

8.15 p. m.—For St. John, etc., Nova Scotia and P. E. Island.

4.30 p.m.—British mails via New York, Mondays and Thursdays.

MAILS RECEIVED.

9.30 a.m.—From St. John, etc., and Nova Scotia.

From Hamtown, Royal Road, etc.

11.00 a.m.—From Nasonworth and New Maryland, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

12.00 noon.—From Montreal, Ottawa, Northwest Provinces, etc., and United States.

1.20 p. m.—From I. C. Railway Stations, North Shore and Quebec.

St. John River via Steamer.

5 p.m.—From Oromocto, Sheffield, Gagetown, etc.

9.05 p.m.—From Woodstock and Gibson Branch Stations, Daily.

8.20 p. m.—From Nova Scotia, P. E. Island and St. John.

WAY MAILS.

7.60 p. m.—West Side River, St. John.—From Meductic, and Way Offices, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

St. John.—From Woodstock and Way Offices, Tuesdays and Fridays.

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